

Micrograph showing a sample with a grain size of 100 micrometers. The image displays a granular texture with varying shades of gray, indicating different material compositions or phases.

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1818.

FROM YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS.

How frail, men, things! how momentary both!
Fantastic chase of shadows hunting shades!
The gay, the busy, equal, though unlike;
Equal in wisdom, differently wise!
Through flowery meadows, and through dreary wastes,
One bustling, and one dancing, into death.
There's not a day, but, to the man of thought,
Betrays some secret, that throws new reproach
On life, and makes him sick of seeing more.
The scenes of business tell us, "What are men?"
The scenes of pleasure, "What is all beside?"
There others we despise; and here ourselves.
Amid dissipation, dwells delight?
Tis approbation strikes the string of joy.
What wondrous prize has kindled this career,
Stana with the die, and choaks us with the dust,
On life's gay stage, one inch above the grave?
The proud run up and down in quest of eyes;
The sensual, in pursuit of something worse;
The grave, of gold; the politic, of power;
And all, of other butterflies as vain!
An eddies draw things frivolous and light,
How is man's heart by vanity drawn in!
On the swift circle of returning toys,
Whirl'd, straw-like, round and round, and then engulf'd.
Where gay delusion darkens to despair.
"This is a beaten track,"—Is this a track
Should not be beaten? Never beat enough
Till enough learnt the truths it would inspire.
Shall truth be silent, because folly frowns?
Turn the world's history; what find we there,
But fortune's sports, or nature's cruel claims,
Or woman's artifice, or man's revenge,
And endless inhumanities on man?

ERRATA

In the Criticism on the 4th canto of Child Harold's Pilgrimage.
Stanza 2—for "tower" read tower.
4—for "receive" read revive.
for "Schiller" read Schiller.
Stanza 7—for "St. Helena's" read St. Helena.
8—for "husk" read husk. [len's.]

THE LUST OF THE EYE

Of all our senses the eye-seems to have the nearest affinity with the heart, and the most often to lead it astray. The philosophers of antiquity were so sensible of this truth, that, in order to concentrate and rectify their ideas, one of them (Democritus) was said to put out his eyes, and another (Pythagoras) to shut himself up a whole winter in a subterranean cave. Now, though, fortunately for our age and country, these examples are as destitute of admirers as of followers; yet the exercise of constant watchfulness over the eyes was never more necessary than it is now-a-days—the common folly of large expense where there is but little income, being committed, for the most part, rather to please the eye than from any motive else, and not so much for the sake of the spender's eyes as to attract the eyes of others.
[Connecticut Courant.]

THE UNNATURAL SON.

Philip Thickness, Esq. late Governor of Languard Fort, and author of the celebrated Travels thro' France and Spain, and other sentimental works of merit, has the misfortune to have a natural son. (In other respects very unnatural) who affects to slight and be ashamed of his father.—This son, who in the maternal right has assumed the name and title of GEORGE THICKNESS, Baron Audly, and enjoys a very considerable estate in England, has upon all occasions manifested the greatest contempt for his father, and frequently passes him in the street, mounted in his carriage, without paying the least compliment or attention to the old gentleman on foot. The time Mr. Thickness returned from Spain, being as usual quite out of cash, and in great necessity, he applied to the son for relief, which was peremptorily and brutally refused. In this emergency he instantly hired a little stall in one of the most public streets in London, and put a sign over the door, with a boat and sheep painted thereon, and the following words in large gilt letters: "BOOTS AND SHOES MENDED HERE BY PHILIP THICKNESS, FATHER TO LORD AUDLEY." It had not hung twelve hours, before a billet was sent, inclosing a bank note for a hundred guineas, requesting that in consideration thereof, the sign might be instantly taken down and burnt. A sense of shame will operate upon the feelings of a bad man, when he is become entirely callous to those of nature.

ALEXANDRIA: THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1818.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON.

Wednesday, March 25, 1818.

A bill to alter the flag of the United States, was yesterday discussed in the House of Representatives in a committee of the whole. According to this alteration, should it ultimately take place, the flag of our nation will contain thirteen horizontal stripes, alternately red and white—and the union will be twenty white stars in a blue field—while number of stars will, on the admission of new states into the union, be increased by one additional star for each new state. The propriety of this arrangement was maintained by Mr. Wendover; but was called in question by Mr. Poindexter, who desired to have the number of stars reduced to seven—that being the number of states added to the union since the original confederation. Thus the old union would be reduced to stripes, while the new states would twinkle as stars on the face of the heavens. This proposition of Mr. Poindexter was supported by Mr. Robertson of Louisiana, and opposed by Gen. Smith—after a few remarks from whom, it was negatived: and again it was negatived—for again it was renewed.

After another unsuccessful attempt to amend the bill, by making the number of stars thirteen instead of twenty, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

An appropriation bill for the support of government was then brought under the consideration of the house in a committee of the whole, when Mr. Clay rose, in performance of his promise made some time ago to bring the affairs of the South American Patriots before congress, and made a motion to add to the bill a provision to appropriate the sum of eighteen thousand dollars as an outfit and one year's salary for a minister from this country to the independent provinces of La Plata. Mr. Clay then proceeded to enforce the expediency of an undisputed recognition of the independence of those states, in a speech which he is expected to continue this day, having been interrupted in it by a motion for the committee to rise, which was made and carried at a late hour.

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER.

We have examined with considerable attention Mr. J. E. Worcester's Universal Gazetteer, and feel great pleasure in recommending it as an invaluable accompaniment to the library of every reader. It must be gratifying to every lover of national literature, to reflect that this excellent work is the production of an American, whose genius was able to complete the arduous task he had undertaken, and whose talents, thus happily illustrated, will not suffer in a comparison with those of any historian in Europe.

FRESHET.

Yesterday morning James river began to rise, and at 10 o'clock, P. M. when our paper was put to press, it was about 14 feet above its usual level, and still rising. Some fears are entertained for the safety of the bridges—Trent's is completely covered, and the water, in some places, on the top of Mayo's bridge. Some injury is done to the works of the Dock Company; and had it not been for the wooden work thrown up at the head of the dock, which turns the current off, they must have suffered much. We have not heard of any other damage being done, except that a part of the railing of Trent's bridge is swept away.

[Richmond Patriot, March 23.]

Captain Griffing, of the ship Nabby, who arrived at this port on Sunday from St. Croix, with his outward cargo of lumber on board, informs us, that he touched at Martinique and St. Eustatia, in the hope of making a market for his cargo, but could not find or hear of one any where in the West Indies. He sold his deck-load of lumber at \$10 per M. and for a small quantity of corn he could only obtain 80 cents a bushel. Potatoes could scarcely be given away; and indeed every article of American produce was selling lower than it could be bought for in the United States.

[Charleston Courier, March 17.]

PERPETUAL NONSENSE.

We had flattered ourselves with the

hope that after the signal disclosure of Mr. Redheffer and the Aurora, on the subject of perpetual motion, we should be able to pass the remainder of our lives without being further pestered with such absurdity. It was, therefore, with no little surprise that we saw the following paragraph in the New-York Gazette of Friday last.

Notwithstanding the eagerness and confidence of Messrs. Lang & Turner in making the announcement, we must still remain incredulous, unless they can convince us that one of those gentlemen can be at the same moment both heavier and lighter, or both more wise and more foolish than himself. [Philadelphia Union.]

Perpetual Motion.—We are eager to be the first to announce to the world the discovery of perpetual motion by a respectable merchant of this city. We have witnessed an explanation of the discovery, and we feel confident of its reality.

In a few days an exhibition of this all important self-moving power will take place at the Tontine Coffee House.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

We are indebted to a respectable friend for the subsequent statement of the deplorable effects of the explosions which occurred on the Brandywine, on Thursday morning last.

Wilmington, (Del.) March 19, 1818. We have just returned from viewing the sad catastrophe, which has occurred this day, at the upper Powder Mills of E. J. DUPONT, on Brandywine, about 5 miles above this town.

On reflecting on the scene and circumstances, it may be proper to give a brief description of them, together with the situation, as intelligible as we can.

The works alluded to, are, the *Elutherean*, or upper powder works, at which, is Mr. Dupont's residence—they are the most ancient of the two establishments—the others, at Hagley, are about a mile below, on the same stream, more modern and more extensive than those now alluded to.

At this establishment the Brandywine runs through an open vale, and on the south side of it the powder works were begun to be erected about the year 1800. The mills situate for about 600 feet along the creek, consisted of a drying house, sulphur mill, pounding mill, barrel mill, sifting mill, &c. forming one side of an hollow square of 10 to 20 acres; on the south side of which was Mr. Dupont's house, beautifully elevated on an eminence—while the houses of the work people extended on the west.

The flat ground round the mills was left open for the convenience of intercourse, &c. and conveyance of the powder, as necessary, throughout the works, which was done on a wide boarded walk, extending from one building to another. The mills were situate on the creek side of the race, and very much separated by the rest of the establishment—the saltpetre refining house was within the ground immediately below Mr. Dupont's house, and the magazine without the area, at considerable distance above the works.

Every precaution appears to have been taken to conduct the business with all the safety which the nature of the case admitted—a guard house was erected on an elevated position, and the whole area surrounded by a high fence, and the entrance was by gates which were generally closed.

At about 10 o'clock in the morning, the first shock was felt through the adjoining country, and generally gave the sensation of an earthquake; however, the day being remarkably clear, the smoke was soon seen to ascend in the form of a superb white cloud, in an uneven fleecy appearance in the air, and at once indicated that it must be an explosion of the powder works. This was probably the first of those which took place, and was soon followed by another more severe.

On reaching the establishment, the whole catastrophe appeared to have been completed—and, as near as can be discovered, the immediate cause arose from a person going into the pounding mill from one of the coal kilns; at least at the time of his entering the mill the explosion took place there, from whence it spread to the rest—the timbers, roofs, &c. were projected at this time, in every direction, and set fire in succession to the buildings; proceeding up the stream till they were all destroyed, and lastly the magazine. The drying house, which was lower than the rest, was the only powder building not blown up.

The several explosions prostrated all the buildings in which they originated, except the pounding mill—the walls of which, are not thrown down—and the shock was so great as to burst off the roofs from most of the houses, stables, shops, &c. which formed a village round the works. The mansion house of E. J. Dupont, suffered principally in the windows, plastering and furniture, which were materially injured; but as the quantity of powder was small, probably not exceeding six or eight tons in the whole, some idea may be formed how dreadful might have been the event under more unfavorable circumstances.

Mr. Dupont was from home at the time, and we are very happy to believe the in-

jury sustained in his own family, was comparatively trifling—with the exception of Mr. Delmas, who was struck with a stone projected in one of the explosions, and has his shoulder fractured, and serious apprehensions are entertained of his recovery.

Among the people engaged in the works, the scene has been truly awful and fatal—the explosion took place at a period of the day when they were all engaged at the business, and, of course, were exposed in almost every situation to the effects of it. It is believed about 50 persons have been killed, and four or five more injured, who may recover. The principal loss of people appears to have been occasioned by their proceeding to the mills to look for their friends or relatives, after the first calamity, and before they were aware of its extent and the consequence.

Among the few instances of escape, we mention that of the driver of a loaded wagon, who was thrown from his seat at the first shock, and recollecting himself, unloosed his horses and fled in time to save them and himself from the further destruction, in which his wagon was blown, with its load, to atoms.

It appears, however, that the pecuniary loss will not be so great as was imagined, nor as the appearance of so much destruction would induce a belief, and with the exception of some of the buildings of Mr. Victor Dupont, on the opposite side of the creek, arising in the loss of windows and the roof of a barn, we believe the property in the neighborhood was very much uninjured, and the lower powder works, much more extensive than those belonging to the same concern, have not been affected by it.

In addition to every other circumstance, we are sensible that in this neighborhood the loss of these works will be publicly felt, as they have comprised one of the establishments carried on upon the Brandywine with great spirit, and from which important advantages have arisen to it and to the public at large.

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.

An important commercial principle was lately decided by an unanimous opinion of the three judges of the supreme court. The question was, whether, if a sale of goods be made for approved indorsers notes, the seller of the goods has an uncontrolled discretion to judge of the competency of the indorsers offered to him by the purchaser; a discretion, in the exercise of which, he is the exclusive contractor, is that if the purchaser offers such indorsers as are in themselves able and sufficient to perform the contract, the seller is not bound to accept them and deliver the goods.

On the one side it was contended, that there was a difference between a sale for good notes and a sale for approved notes. The use of the term "approved," it was said, submitted by a necessary construction the approbation to the seller; he was the only person to judge of the efficiency, who alone would be the loser by the want of it. In making up his opinion he would be guided by his own judgment, his own information, and never could have meant to leave to others to pass an opinion contrary to his, which should govern his conduct in the management of his own affairs, and oblige him to deliver his goods on a security which he himself (whether mistaken or not) deemed incompetent.

On the other side, it was obvious, it might have been said, that if this construction prevailed, the supposed sale was a nullity; for if the seller was not bound by a certain contract from the very moment the goods were stricken off, neither could the purchaser be both must be bound, or neither.

Such an absolute, it might be said arbitrary, discretion in the seller, would put it in the power of the seller to practice, in many instances, the greatest injustice and ill faith. If the goods fell below the notes were offered to him, he would of course accept the notes if they were reasonably sufficient; whereas, if the goods should have risen, he would refuse, or might refuse, if he pleased, the best indorsers in the city.

That there must have been an understanding between the parties in this in all other commercial transactions, that each should act with good faith; and in consequence, that the plaintiff would accept such indorsers as were reasonably sufficient. If this be so, a jury are the proper judges, under the court's direction, whether he has fairly or justly exercised that discretion. That, of course, a sale for approved indorsers notes is, in sound sense, a sale for good and sufficient notes.

The court did not, however, hear the reasoning in favor of this latter construction—they were clearly in favor of it, without hearing counsel on that side. They intimated to the gentleman who was to have argued in favor of it, that it was unnecessary for him to speak in the case.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of Tuesday.

NEGOTIATION WITH HOLLAND.

OFFICIAL REPORT.
On Friday last the following message was transmitted by the president of the United States to both houses of congress: To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.
In the course of the last summer a negotiation was commenced with the go-

vernment of the Netherlands, with a view to the revival and modification of the commercial treaty existing between the two countries, adapted to their present circumstances.

The report from the secretary of state, which I now lay before congress, will show the obstacles which arose in the progress of the conference between the respective plenipotentiaries, and which resulted in the agreement between them to refer the subject to the consideration of their respective governments. As the difficulties appear to be of a nature which may perhaps for the present be more easily removed by reciprocal legislative regulations, formed in the spirit of amity and conciliation, than by conventional stipulations, congress may think it advisable to leave the subsisting treaty in its present state, and to meet the liberal exemption from discriminating tonnage duties which has been conceded in the Netherlands to the vessels of the United States, by a similar exemption to the vessels of the Netherlands which have arrived or may hereafter arrive in our ports; commencing from the time when the exemption was granted to the vessels of the United States. I would further recommend to the consideration of congress the expediency of extending the benefit of the same regulation, to commerce from the passage of the law, to the vessels of Prussia, Hamburg and Bremen; and of making it prospectively general in favor of every nation in whose ports the vessels of the United States are admitted on the same footing as their own. JAMES MONROE.

March 19, 1818.

Department of State, 17th March, 1818.

The Secretary of State has the honor of submitting to the consideration of the President the correspondence herewith enclosed, between the Envoys extraordinary of the U. States at the Court of the Netherlands, and the Plenipotentiaries appointed by that government for the purpose of renewing and extending the commercial treaty already existing between the two countries. The failure of this negotiation is to be attributed principally to two obstacles which arose in the progress of the discussions between the respective Plenipotentiaries—one proceeding from an essential principle, in the commercial regulations of this country, and the other from a principle of like character in the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

The law of 3d of March, 1815, authorizing a partial repeal of the discriminating duties which operate against foreign shipping, and the merchandise imported in them, required as a condition of that repeal, the abolition of all discriminating or countervailing duties of any foreign nation to whose advantage it should ensue, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the United States—and on this condition the acts of the United States, imposing discriminating duties, were declared to be repealed only so far as respects the produce or manufacture of the nation to which the foreign ship or vessel might belong. The law, therefore, required a total abolition of discriminating or countervailing duties in the foreign nation, operating against the United States, and offered only a partial repeal of our discriminating duties, which operated against them, in return. From an imperfect view of the provisions of this act, which can be fully understood only by collating it with the general system and the particular provisions of the acts imposing discriminating duties, part of which only it proposed to repeal, the government of the Netherlands, and others, appear to have understood it as offering a total repeal of all discriminating duties, as well of tonnage as upon merchandise of every description without distinction of origin. The power of the President, was, however, restricted by the terms of the law. The laws of the Netherlands imposed discriminating duties of tonnage, and on merchandise imported in foreign vessels, but without any distinction with the regard to the origin of the merchandise. When therefore, they revoked their discriminating duties so far as respected the United States, they considered themselves by the act of Congress of 3d of March, 1815, entitled to a total repeal of the discriminating duties in the United States operating against them, not only the tonnage duties, but those upon merchandise, whether of the produce or manufacture of the Netherlands, or of any other country. This was, however, not warranted by the act of 3d of March, 1815, nor could it be stipulated by treaty, without involving consequences affecting the commercial relations between the United States and other countries.

The revocation of the discriminating duties upon merchandise imported in vessels of the Netherlands, would be of little avail if limited to articles, the produce or manufacture of that country, the principal part of whose exportation consist of the produce and manufacture of others. But on the other hand, if that distinction in our navigation and revenue laws, should be broken down with respect to one nation, it could be with difficulty, if at all maintained with regard to any other.

The other difficulty which occurred in the negotiation, related to the admission of vessels of the United States into the colonies of the Netherlands, it related upon the same footing as into the ports of the Netherlands in Europe, at least

upon that of the most favored nation.—To this it was objected by the Plenipotentiaries of the Netherlands, that certain favors were granted by them to other nations themselves possessing colonies, for the equivalent of similar favors contained in return, which could not be conceded to a nation possessing no colonies, and therefore not enabled to concede the equivalent. The same objection having been made by the British government to the admission of vessels of the United States into their colonies, it appears to deserve attention how far the principle itself is justifiable, and how far the United States ought to acquiesce in it. There are various grounds upon which it appears objectionable. 1. Because all the other maritime states, possessing colonies more or less significant, a classification, however general in terms, which applies by way of exclusion, to the United States alone, is manifestly a measure savouring of hostility to them, as much as it was applied to them by name. 2. Because the United States not only by the constant and unparalleled rapid increase of their own population, but by the great enlargement of their territory, and the admission of new states, producing almost all the articles of European colonies in this hemisphere, afford to all the commercial nations of Europe an equivalent similar in principle, and infinitely more valuable than the mere admission to two or three small islands of the West Indies, which is all that some of the European states can grant for access to the colonies of the other.—3. The United States have a just claim to a free trade with most of the colonies of the West India Islands, founded in the occasional indispensable necessities of the latter. If the United States should exercise their unquestionable right of meeting prohibition with prohibition, the very existence of these Islands would be in jeopardy whenever they should be visited by those hurricanes which so frequently happen among them. It would be ungenerous, and scarcely reconcilable to the principles of humanity, should the U. States avail themselves of those calamitous occurrences to stop on their part the intercourse which at all other times is interdicted to them. By the laws of nature, no society can be justifiable in adopting measures towards another state, which may compel the latter to retaliate, in self-defence by measures incompatible with humanity; yet such is the character of the intercourse permitted by several of the European nations between their colonies in the West Indies and the United States. Thus we have seen, within the last half year, the exclusion of our vessels from the ports of several West India Islands, and their re-admission announced almost in the same gazettes. That re-admission, however, a limited to the time indispensable for saving the colony from famine and utter desolation. There is something so glaringly unequal and selfish in these alternatives of arbitrary interdiction, and of compulsory intercourse, that it is believed the nations of Europe possessing colonies, cannot fail of being ultimately made sensible of it, and of consenting to establish an intercourse upon principles more permanent and more favorably marked with reciprocity.

In the mean time as the government of the Netherlands have placed the vessels of the U. S. arriving in their ports in regard to tonnage duties on the same footing with their own, it is believed to be consistent with sound policy to extend the same principles to the vessels of the Netherlands arriving in the ports of the United States. The same liberality may be extended to the vessels of Prussia, Hamburg, and Bremen, who, by virtue of the like regulations in their respective ports, have claimed the benefit of the proffer made in the law of 3d March, 1815. As an act of Congress is necessary for the purpose, perhaps the most expedient course would be to make it general, and limiting its operation to the tonnage duties, or charges, upon vessels to declare that no other or higher duties of that description than are paid by vessels of the U. States, shall be paid in the ports of the United States by the vessels of any European nation, in whose port no other or higher duties of the same kind are paid by vessels of the United States, than by the vessels of such European nation itself. The measure in respect to the Netherlands, is of immediate urgency—the regulation in favor of the vessels of the United States there having already been more than a year in force in the confidence that the corresponding measure on the part of the United States would have been adopted of course, by virtue of the act of 3d March, 1815.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

At a quarterly meeting of the Relief Fire Company, March 5, 1818, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:
Thomas Vowell, esp. Treasurer.
Thomas Preston,
Thomas Vowell, } Commanders.
Robert Anderson,
John A. Stewart,
James Harris,
Horace Field,
Robert Hunter,
Isaac Entwistle,
Charles Slade, } Subordinate Directors.
Silas Reed,
John Johnston,
H. B. Dungen,
Wm. Harper, } Trustees.
March 25

verment of the Netherlands, with a view to the revival and modification of the commercial treaty existing between the two countries, adapted to their present circumstances.

The report from the secretary of state, which I now lay before congress, will show the obstacles which arose, in the progress of the conference between the respective plenipotentiaries, and which resulted in the agreement between them to refer the subject to the consideration of their respective governments. As the difficulties appear to be of a nature which may perhaps for the present be more easily removed by reciprocal legislative regulations, formed in the spirit of amity and conciliation, than by conventional stipulations, congress may think it advisable to leave the subsisting treaty in its present state, and to meet the liberal exemption from discriminating tonnage duties which has been conceded in the Netherlands to the vessels of the United States, by a similar exemption to the vessels of the Netherlands which have arrived or may hereafter arrive in our ports; commencing from the time when the exemption was granted to the vessels of the United States. I would further recommend to the consideration of congress the expediency of extending the benefit of the same regulation, to commerce from the passage of the law, to the vessels of Prussia, Hamburg and Bremen; and of making it prospectively general in favor of every nation in whose ports the vessels of the United States are admitted on the same footing as their own.

JAMES MONROE.
March 19, 1818.

Department of State,
17th March, 1818.

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The law of 3d of March, 1815, authorizing a partial repeal of the discriminating duties which operate against foreign shipping, and the merchandise imported in them, required as a condition of that repeal, the abolition of all discriminating or countervailing duties of any foreign nature to whose advantage it should accrue, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the United States—and on this condition the acts of the United States, imposing discriminating duties, were declared to be repeated only so far as respects the produce or manufacture of the nation to which the foreign ship or vessel might belong. The law, therefore, required a total abolition of discriminating or countervailing duties in the foreign nation, operating against the United States, and offered only a partial repeal of our discriminating duties, which operated against them, in return. From an imperfect view of the provisions of this act, which can be fully understood only by collating it with the general system and the particular provisions of the acts imposing discriminating duties, part of which only it proposed to repeal, the government of the Netherlands, and others, appear to have understood it as offering a total repeal of all discriminating duties, as well of tonnage as upon merchandise of every description without distinction of origin. The power of the President, was, however, restricted by the terms of the law. The laws of the Netherlands imposed discriminating duties of tonnage, and on merchandise imported in foreign vessels, but without any distinction with regard to the origin of the merchandise. When therefore, they revoked their discriminating duties so far as respected the United States, they considered themselves by the act of Congress of 3d of March, 1815, entitled to a total repeal of the discriminating duties in the United States operating against them, not only the tonnage duties, but those upon merchandise, whether of the produce or manufacture of the Netherlands, or of any other country. This was, however, not warranted by the act of 3d of March, 1815, nor could it be stipulated by treaty, without involving consequences affecting the commercial relations between the United States and other countries. The revocation of the discriminating duties upon merchandise imported in vessels of the Netherlands, would be of little avail if limited to articles, the produce or manufacture of that country, the principal part of whose exports consist of the produce and manufacture of others. Let on the other hand, if that distinction in our navigation and revenue laws, should be broken down with respect to one nation, it could be with difficulty, if at all maintained with regard to any other.

The other difficulty which occurred in the negotiation, related to the admission of vessels of the United States into the colonies of the Netherlands, it required upon the same footing as into the ports of the Netherlands in Europe, at least

upon that of the most favored nation.—To this it was objected by the Plenipotentiaries of the Netherlands, that certain favors were granted by them to other nations themselves possessing colonies, for the equivalent of similar favors contained in return, which could not be conceded to a nation possessing no colonies, and therefore not enabled to concede the equivalent. The same objection having been made by the British government to the admission of vessels of the United States into their colonies, it appears to deserve attention how far the principle itself is justifiable, and how far the United States ought to acquiesce in it. There are various grounds upon which it appears objectionable. 1. Because all the other maritime states, possessing colonies more or less significant, a classification, however general in terms, which applies by way of exclusion, to the United States alone, is manifestly a measure savouring of hostility to them, as much as it was applied to them by name. 2. Because the United States not only by the constant and unparalleled rapid increase of their own population, but by the great enlargement of their territory, and the admission of new states, producing almost all the articles of European colonies in this hemisphere, afford to all the commercial nations of Europe an equivalent similar in principle, and infinitely more valuable than the mere admission to two or three small islands of the West Indies, which is all that some of the European states can grant for access to the colonies of the other.—3. The United States have a just claim to a free trade with most of the colonies of the West India Islands, founded in the occasional indispensable necessities of the latter. If the United States should exercise their unquestionable right of meeting prohibition with prohibition, the very existence of these islands would be in jeopardy whenever they should be visited by those hurricanes which so frequently happen among them. It would be ungenerous, and scarcely reconcilable to the principles of humanity, should the U. States avail themselves of those calamitous occurrences to stop on their part the intercourse which at all other times is interdicted to them. By the laws of nature, no society can be justifiable in adopting measures towards another state, which may compel the latter to retaliate, in self-defence by measures incompatible with humanity; yet such is the character of the intercourse permitted by several of the European nations between their colonies in the West Indies and the United States. Thus we have seen, within the last half year, the exclusion of our vessels from the ports of several West India Islands, and their re-admission announced almost in the same gazettes. That re-admission, however, is limited to the time indispensable for saving the colony from famine and utter desolation. There is something so glaringly unequal and selfish in these alternatives of arbitrary interdiction, and of compulsory intercourse, that it is believed the nations of Europe possessing colonies, cannot fail of being ultimately made sensible of it, and of consenting to establish an intercourse upon principles more permanent and more favorably marked with reciprocity.

In the mean time as the government of the Netherlands have placed the vessels of the U. S. arriving in their ports in regard to tonnage duties on the same footing with their own, it is believed to be consistent with sound policy to extend the same principles to the vessels of the Netherlands arriving in the ports of the United States. The same liberality may be extended to the vessels of Prussia, Hamburg, and Bremen, who, by virtue of the like regulations in their respective ports, have claimed the benefit of the proffer made in the law of 3d March, 1815. As an act of Congress is necessary for the purpose, perhaps the most expedient course would be to make it general, and limiting its operation to the tonnage duties, or charges, upon vessels, to declare that no other or higher duties of that description than are paid by vessels of the U. States, shall be paid in the ports of the United States by the vessels of any European nation, in whose ports no other or higher duties of the same kind are paid by vessels of the United States, than by the vessels of such European nation itself. The measure in respect to the Netherlands, is of immediate urgency—the regulation in favor of the vessels of the United States there having already been more than a year in force, in the confidence that the corresponding measure on the part of the United States would have been adopted of course, by virtue of the act of 3d March, 1815.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

At a quarterly meeting of the Relief Fire Company, March 5, 1818, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Thomas Vowell, esq. Treasurer.
Thomas Preston,
Thomas Vowell,
Robert Anderson, } Commanders.
John A. Stewart,
James Harris,
Horace Field,
Robert Hunter,
Isaac Entwile,
Charles Slade, } Subordinate Directors.
Silas Reed,
John Johnston,
H. B. Dungen,
Wm. Harper, } Trustees.
March 25

The attention of the Superintendent of Police is respectfully invited to a pool of stagnant, or rather putrid water, of an elegant pea green color, in Pitt street, between King and Cameron streets, when it may not interfere with his more important duties.

LITERARY NOTICE.
The Subscribers to J. E. Worcester's Universal Gazetteer, are informed that the work will be delivered at their respective places of abode without delay. A few copies, in addition to those already subscribed for, may be had by inquiring immediately at the store of S. & T. PLUMMER, corner of Prince and Union streets. March 25.

Exchange Coffee House.
MARINE JOURNAL.
PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, MARCH 25.
CLEARED,
Ship Ocean, Fowle, Cork.
Schr Adveho, Pendleton, Boston.
SAILED,
Ship Maria, for Liverpool.
Ship Ocean, for Cork.
Schr Welcome Return, for Providence.
BELOW,
Schr Planet, Dyer, from Portland.

MEMORANDA.
Brig Alfred, Roll, sailed fr Portland 6th inst. for this port.
Brig Susan, Woodbury, at Portland 18th inst. up for this port.
Ship Traveller, Beaton, at N. York 23d inst. up for this port.

Letter Bag at the E. C. House.
Ship Resolution, Capt. Jewett, for Liverpool, 5th April.

Edward E. Cooke,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAVING established himself at Fauquier Court-House, with a view to practise in the counties of Fauquier and Culpeper, tenders his professional services to the public.
March 26 d3m

Withers & Washington,
A FEW doors east of the Washington Tavern, have just opened a handsome assortment of
Spring Goods,
which they offer at the most reduced prices for cash. March 26

Sheetings, Diapers, &c.
300 PIECES white and brown Russia sheetings, of superior quality
400 pieces Russia diapers
500 yellow nankeens, of a superior quality
200 blue } perior quality
6 chests Imperial
2 tin catty do. } Teas, first and
containing 15 lbs. each } of good quality.
10 chests Y. Hyson
For sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE.
March 26

The National Intelligencer and Georgetown Nat. Messenger will please insert the above twice a week for 3 weeks.

Salt, Almonds, &c.
1000 BUSHELS Ivica salt
1000 St. Ubes do.
100 sacks Liverpool blown do.
30 sacks soft shelled almonds
20 sacks filberts
10 hds Muscovado Sugar
100 boxes mould candles
150 do soap
30 do chocolate
25 boxes and drums fresh figs
100 casks S, G, U, 10 & 12 cut nails
30 blbs pork
15 casks cheese
200 tea-kettles
20 blbs linseed oil
30 kegs northern butter
Sicily Madeira wine
Russia and Ravens duck
Russia sheetings
Curdage and Paper—
For sale by
ABRAHAM ADAMS,
Central Wharf.
March 26 6t

Take Notice,
THAT I forewarn all persons from hunting either with dog or gun, on any part of my enclosure, and all and every other person from crossing the same—as I mean to prosecute all offenders.—I don't mean to pay any respect to persons from this date.
JOHN F. SMITH.
March 26 St

Furniture, &c.
JUST received per schr Planet, and for sale, in addition to my former stock, an assortment of
Chairs
Bureaus
Tables
Bedsteads
Jersey Waggon, &c.
One elegant Sideboard, Baltimore fashion.
SAMUEL WARD.
March 25 3w

Wanted,
TWO BOYS, as apprentices to the Shipwright Business, from 14 to 15 years of age, of good character and connections: Boys from the country would be preferred.
ROBT. HUNTER.
March 25 St

Salt affloat.
1600 BUSHELS Livestock coarse Salt, on board brig Leopold, at Merchants' wharf, for sale by FR. ADAMS, Jr.
March 18

Potatoes, Sugar & N. E. Rum.
500 BUSHELS potatoes from the district of Maine
5 hds New England rum
10 hds and 50 blbs sugar
12 blbs gin
3 bales ravens duck
2 do. sheetings
Hyson and young hyson teas,
Fowle by E. CORNING,
Vowell's Wharf.

Turkey Figs.
180 DRUMS best Turkey Figs, just received and for sale by CATLETT & IRWIN.
March 21

Molasses and Clover Seed.
50 HHDS Barbados and Trinidad superior retailing molasses
80 bushels prime new Pennsylvania clover seed—for sale by MANDEVILLE & LAMOUR.
March 20

Pork, Wine, &c.
50 BBLS prime pork (New York inspection)
40 qr. casks Colmaner wine
1 case men's beaver hats (English)
Received per schooner Adeline from N. York, for sale by BARNEWALL & POPHAM.
Also for sale as above,
2000 bushels bright Cadiz salt
17 hhds. prime Barbados
16 blbs. 2d quality sugar
1000 burr stones
500 demijohns
10 half pils L. P. Madeira wine
5 qr. casks mountain Malaga do.
500 Spanish hides (dried)
20 cases salad oil
23 kegs prime and 2d quality chewing tobacco
Dry yellow ochre, Havana Segars, &c.
March 11 3w

N. E. Rum, &c.
10 HHDS N. E. Rum
A few kegs Printing Ink, warranted of the first quality, with a general assortment of Groceries and Ship Stores, as usual.
JACKSON STURGES.
March 12 thst2w

Sugars, Soap, &c.
6 HHDS prime N. Orleans sugars
40 boxes brown soap
10 do. castle do.
10 do. segars
6 casks Goshen cheese
60 boxes raisins
150 reams writing and wrap. paper, this day received and for sale by N. & R. BLACKLOCK.
March 15

Notice.
THE subscriber will apply for the renewal of a certificate of one share in the Bank of Alexandria, No. 2415, the original being lost.
March 16 J. C. HERBERT.

New Clover Seed,
OF Pennsylvania growth, and represented to be very fine, received this day and for sale by T. CRUSE.
March 10

Barbados Sugar &c.
JUST received and for sale by NEWTON KEENE,
25 hds. Barbados sugar
1200 bushels Turks Island salt
March 14

New-England Rum, &c.
RECEIVED by the brig Geo. Washington, and landing on Vowell's wharf, for sale by E. CORNING,
10 hds N. E. Rum
10 half blbs mess beef
20 boxes mould candles
80 bundles wrapping paper
28 blbs cider
13 do apples
4 yawl boots
57 blbs potatoes
400 bushels do
10 blbs prime pork
2 hds Jencke's best rye gin
10 casks good cheese
4 chests young hyson tea
In store,
Ravens duck and Russia sheeting
Lard and lump sugars
St. Croix sugars in barrels, and
A general assortment of GROCERIES, of a good quality.
March 24 4t

Lost,
ON Saturday last, in King street, between St. Asaph and Fairfax streets, a small Bundle, containing six pair of white silk stockings. The finder shall be liberally rewarded on leaving them with the Printer.
March 21

Sale,
THE subscriber will sell on the 1st of April, if fair, it not the next fair day, several fine draft Horses and four yoke of well broke Oxen; also, House Furniture—on a liberal credit. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
HENRY O. MIDDLETON.
Prince George's co. March 24—A1

Thomas L. Martin
HAS just received and offers for sale one case of Brewster's first quality New-York HATS.
March 24 1st

Tobacco.
WE will purchase Maryland Tobacco.
LAWRASON & FOWLE.
March 11

To Hire,
A VALUABLE MAN SERVANT, recommended for his sobriety and honesty—accustomed to either a Floor or Grocery store. Enquire of the printer.
March 21. dtw

Warranted Bolting Cloths.
J. MCCRACKAN,
No. 824, Pearl-street, New-York.
HAS just received, direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, a complete assortment of Bolting Cloths, of every description, which he warrants to be of the best quality ever imported, and at uncommonly low prices.
March 11—3w

Boarding.
MRS. WADSWORTH has removed to Pitt-street, between Prince and Duke streets, opposite the new St. Paul's Church, where she can accommodate ladies and gentlemen with genteel boarding.
January 23

Just Received,
For sale by the subscribers,
A FEW COPIES of Captain Riley's Narrative of his Travels and Surferings in Africa, first edition, with first impressions of the plates—price 83.
Also, of Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry, with a fine likeness of do.—price 83 50.
JAS. KENNEDY & SON.
March 21 stuth2w

Paper Hangings & Bandboxes.
A LARGE and handsome variety of the above articles for sale by JAS. KENNEDY & SON.
March 21 stuth2w

Journeyman Shoemakers
WANTED.
APPLY to Isaac Entwile, next door to Mr. Alexander Perry's, King-street.
March 24—tuthst

Journeyman Shoemakers.
TWO or Three Journeyman Shoemakers may hear of employment on application to the Printer.
March 25 St

Notice.
WILL be sold at public sale, at Lytham, in Fairfax county, the late residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Brent Hamersley, on Saturday the 28th instant, if fair, and if not, the next fair day, some Household Furniture and Stock
Terms made known at the sale.
SARAH S. HAMERSLEY,
Amx. of the late E. B. H.
March 24 tuth-St

Burr Mill Stones.
JOHN S. BROWN & Co. inform the public that they have on hand a large supply of Burr Mill Stones, which they continue to make at their manufactory, on Patrick, near King street, and will warrant them to be equal in quality to any made in the United States, which they will sell at the most reduced prices for cash.
Dec. 2—tuthst

Burr Mill-Stone Making.
THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand a good supply of the first quality BURR BLOCKS. His shop is near Col. Peyton's store, where he can supply all Millers at the shortest notice with first rate Mill Stones, and which he will warrant equal, if not superior, to any in the United States, and will sell them at the most reduced prices. The workmanship superior to any in the district.
ROBERT GIENN.
December 18 thtu

Notice.
STOCKHOLDERS of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria are hereby notified, that for the last half year a Dividend of four per cent. is this day declared on the capital stock paid in, payable in them or their legal representatives, on Friday the 13th instant.
By order of the President and Directors.
P. H. MINOR,
March 3—4 Cashier.

Fan-Sash Making.
METAL FAN-SASHES, of various descriptions, will be made by the subscriber, at his shop, lower end of Duke street. The want of a Metal Fan-Sash Manufactory in Alexandria, has hitherto been severely felt by builders and others, who have been compelled to make use of wood, which is neither elegant nor durable. The various forms into which the metal can be shaped have given it a decided superiority, and the difference in the price is very trifling. The subscriber has been at considerable expence in procuring the necessary preparations, and relies on public enterprise for success in the undertaking.
Sentences in the country, by sending the dimensions of their sashes, can have them made at the same price as if in town.
JAMES T. HOLLAND.
February 17

Sales at Auction.
By P. G. MARSTELLER.
THIS DAY.
ON THURSDAY the 25th inst. will be sold, on the premises, one undivided half of that valuable LOT of GROUND situated on the southwest corner of King and Royal streets, fronting on King 51 feet 9 inches, on Royal 48 feet. Terms, &c. made known at the place of sale.
P. G. MARSTELLER.
March 19.

ON THURSDAY next will be sold on the premises a valuable LOT of GROUND, situated on Prince-street, between Pitt and St. Asaph streets, adjoining the property of Mrs. Vetcher's, in front about 20 feet, and in depth 100 to a 20 foot alley.
Terms liberal and made known at the place of sale.
P. G. MARSTELLER.
March 19

Union Bank Stock for sale.
Apply to the Printer.
February 25 dt

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY on the 1st inst. from the subscriber, a negro man, 23 years of age, named WILL, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, well made—had on when he went away a blue broadcloth coat, with a long tail and yellow buttons, a black hat, with a tash around it. He has a wife at Mr. Hill's, of this town, a merchant. He is lurking about this town, or in the neighborhood of captain Geo. Terrill's, near Alexandria. Whoever apprehends said runaway within the District shall receive ten dollars, and if out of the County and brought home, the above reward and all reasonable charges.
NICHOLAS DARNE,
In Fairfax County, near the Falls Church.
March 25 St

A Gardener Wanted.
LIBERAL WAGES will be given for a good Gardener if application be made immediately to the printer.
March 17

Negroes Wanted.
THE highest price in cash, will be given, for YOUNG LIKELY NEGROES, if application be made to the subscriber at Eli Hill's tavern.
ALFRED CANNON.
March 24 5t

For Rent,
A NEAT two-story brick DWELLING-HOUSE, the lower end of Water-st. Enquire of WM. YEATES.
3d mo. 18 wfm3w

British & American Stationary.
JUST received, for sale by the subscriber, a complete assortment of STATIONARY ARTICLES,
CONSISTING OF
Superfine folio & quarto post, hot pressed, gilt and plain; best vellum and common foolscap paper; drawing, leg. iron-monger's, large wrapping & blotting do.; a large quantity of quills of all prices, Dutch, English and American; very best inkpots; Japan & India ink; Clout's durable do.; Crehore's and Humphreys' hot pressed eagle cards; invitation and visiting ditto, plain, gilt and embossed; best black lead and camels' hair pencils and crayons; Reeves's genuine colors in large and small boxes and single cakes; pen-knives of the very first quality, from one to eight blades, and desk knives; ivory folders; Egyptian, pewter, glass, plated and pocket instantdials of all sorts; gentlemen's and ladies' elegant real Morocco pocket books, silver mounted, with and without instruments; ladies' thread cases and work boxes fine and common; pocket books of every description; asses' skin tablets; sealing wax and wafers; sand and pounce boxes, and ink soid; counting-house files and hoes; violin strings, German & Roman; slates and pencils; India rubber; silver and plated pencil cases, wafer seals; plated spectacles; Gunter's scales and dividers; mathematical instruments in cases, and a great variety of room hangings.
THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND,
A good assortment of charts; Blunt's West-India Atlas; coast pilot and Bowditch's navigator, of the latest edition; fine toned German flutes, with books of instruction for do. and all other instruments; a large assortment of music & music books; merchants' account books of every description; record ditto; cyphering and copy books; appropriate copies of very superior kinds; bibles, testaments, and common prayer books of all sizes and in all the various kinds of binding—all the Greek & Latin school books and classics now in use.
A general assortment of English and French School Books, Dictionaries and Grammars, too numerous for insertion—and a great variety of Children's Books, in quantity, with engravings, from the press of Samuel Wood and others.
Blank Books of every kind made to any pattern in the neatest manner and of the best materials.
JAMES KENNEDY & SON.
September 6 fwmf

HOUSES, LANDS, &c.

To Rent,

FOR the ensuing season, a Fishery, called RUM POINT, at the mouth of Mattawoman creek, on the Potomac river. As it is an excellent house for the accommodation of hands, and caring any number of fish. Apply to the subscriber residing in Alexandria.

A Seine and Boat adapted to the above shore, will be sold on moderate terms for cash. G. MASON. d3a*

Wharf Lot for Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY the first of April next, will be exposed at public sale, the WHARF on the south side of Queen street dock, late in possession of Andrew Barlow. Terms will be made known on the day of sale—and if not sold, will be rented for one year. Enquire of ANDREW JAMIESON. d4a*

Eligible Building Lots.

THE subscriber will sell or lease on ground rent, for a term of years, or forever, several Lots eligible situated on Fairfax street, opposite the public square, on Cameron-st. near the Bank of Alexandria, and on Union Street, opposite Messrs. McGuire & Co's. lumber yard, which streets are paved. Also, sundry Lots on Water and Princess sts. J. C. HERBERT. March 16

To Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near the Diagonal Pump; the house is large and commodious, having a large garden, with the necessary back buildings, milk and smoke houses, and pump of water in the yard equal to the Diagonal. For terms apply to WM. VEITCH. d4a*

Productive Property for sale.

THE LOT OF GROUND, southwest corner of Duke and Fairfax streets, 50 feet by 70, more or less, on which is a stately four story brick house, and a frame house attached. With a moderate sum of money, this property may be repaired, so as to yield an income of about \$400 per annum.—If not sold by private contract, it will be offered at public sale, on Tuesday, 14th April next. For terms apply to ISAAC ROBBINS, Agent. March 21. sth2w

To Rent,

THAT very valuable stand for the grocery business, at present occupied by the subscriber, situate between Water and Union streets, and near Conway's wharf.

I wish also to sell a Lot of Ground adjoining the above property—it will be sold a bargain. For terms apply to JAMES YOUNG. sth2w

Public Sale

ORDERED by the orphan's court of Charles county, that all the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the late Benedict Boorman, near Bryantown, deceased, shall be exposed at public sale. (Negroes excepted) on a credit of sixty days for all sums exceeding ten dollars, all under cash will be expected. Notes with approved securities may be given. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock on Wednesday the 1st April, 1818.

Chantilly.

FOR SALE or exchange for real property, or bank stock in the District of Columbia, three undivided fourth parts of the real estate of John Coffee, dec'd, containing 530 acres, lying in the county of Fairfax, Va. between Public Run and Occoquan, 3 miles from the latter place, the southern stage road passing through it, occupied by Captain Cornelius Wells for the present year. Those who wish to purchase or exchange will view the premises and know the terms, on application to SOLOMON PARSONS, In Alexandria or RICHARD WILSON, In Washington City. January 28 w3m

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, about 2000 acres of land in Fairfax county, not more than from seven to nine miles from Alexandria. The property is well watered, has a sufficiency of wood, and (judging from the condition of small and well cultivated farms that adjoin it) it is highly susceptible of improvement.—It is at present divided into tenements, of from one to two hundred acres each provided with a dwelling house, out houses, a garden and orchard; and might, of course, be laid off into four or five very compact farms. The principal object of the subscriber, being the introduction of a good system of husbandry into his neighbourhood, he will sell on very moderate terms, give a long credit on the whole amount of the purchase money, and require no other interest, than what the present rent of the land pays, being about 5 per cent. on its estimated value. WM. H. FITZHUGH. Ravensworth, August 2 d4wst

For Rent,

THE Rooms over and Back Buildings attached to the Fire Insurance Office on Royal street. December 23

To Rent,

A CONFECTIONERY STORE and DWELLING on Prince street, now occupied by Mrs. Coleman. For terms apply to JAMES GAIT. February 18

For Rent,

THE HOUSE, GARDEN and LOT of about nine acres of land, with a good Fishery attached thereto, late the property of Wm. Heburn, deceased, will be let for the present season, if immediately applied for. Enquire of the printer. March 16 lw

To Rent,

THAT large and pleasantly situated three story brick Dwelling House at the corner of Prince and St. Asaph streets, recently occupied by Mrs. Craycroft. Possession may be given immediately. Apply to J. L. McKENNA. Feb. 6

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE, a HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND, 35 by 70 feet, situate at the corner of Duke and Union streets, occupied by David Mankins—subject to a lien to said Mankins. Also, One HOUSE and LOT on Fairfax-st. occupied by Joshua Riddle. Also, One VACANT LOT, corner of Fairfax and Wilkes streets. Also, Two HOUSES and LOTS on Wilkes street, occupied by Mr. Frazier. Also, One HALF WATER LOT near the property of Joseph Dean. Also, A VACANT LOT, corner of Wilkes and Royal streets. For terms apply to MARCH 18 WM. HERBERT, Junr.

For Sale or to Rent,

THAT extensive and valuable property at the south east corner of King and Henry streets, comprising TWO STORES and DWELLING HOUSES. The corner store very handsomely fitted up for an Ironmongery and Hardware establishment, lately occupied by Messrs. Richard Slade & Co. and as a stand for that business is equal to any in town.—The other store is fitted for the Grocery business. This property may be purchased upon a very liberal credit, or it would be exchanged, at a fair valuation, for property improved nearer to the river. Enquire of MANDEVILLE & LARMOUR. February 28

Re-sale of Valuable Lands,

FOR READY MONEY. THE terms of a former sale not having been complied with, in pursuance of a decree of the United States circuit court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, directing a re-sale of the tract of land called the Glebe Lands, in case the terms of the former sale should not be complied with, we, the subscribers, shall, as commissioners under the decree of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, expose to sale for ready money at public auction, on Saturday the 18th day of April next, on the premises, that desirable Tract of Land, in the county of Alexandria, commonly called the Glebe Lands, situate about 2 miles from Georgetown ferry and 7 1/2 from Alexandria, containing 566 acres, by survey; one half of which is well timbered with oak, hickory and chestnut. It is handsomely situated, good water, and a fine young orchard of the best selected apples and cherries. The land will be sold agreeably to survey, more or less. The title papers may be seen at any time on application to the subscribers. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

GEORGE DENEALE, Comrs JOHN MUNCASTER, Comrs March 19 A18

District of Columbia, to wit,

November Term, 1817 Alexandria county, IN CHANCERY. John I. Behoe, Complainant, AGAINST Beekwith Butler and John McKeel, Defendants.

THE defendant John McKeel not having entered his appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said John McKeel is not an inhabitant of this district.—On motion of the said John McKeel do appear here on the first day of the next court and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Beekwith Butler do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant John McKeel until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

Test, G. DENEALE, c. c. January 28

District of Columbia, to wit,

November Term, 1817 Alexandria county, IN CHANCERY. James Fleming, Joseph Mandeville and Samuel B. Larmour, under the firm of James Fleming & Co. Complainants, AGAINST Alexander Compton, James Anderson, John Poe, James English and David M. Black, Defendants.

THE defendant Alexander Compton, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said Alexander Compton is not an inhabitant of this district.—On motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said Alexander Compton do appear here on the first day of the next court and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants, James Anderson, John Poe, James English and David M. Black, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Alexander Compton, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

Test, G. DENEALE, c. c. February 2

District of Columbia, to wit,

November Term, 1817 Alexandria county, IN CHANCERY. James Fleming, Joseph Mandeville and Samuel B. Larmour, under the firm of James Fleming & Co. Complainants, AGAINST Alexander Compton, James Anderson, John Poe, James English and David M. Black, Defendants.

THE defendant Alexander Compton, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said Alexander Compton is not an inhabitant of this district.—On motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said Alexander Compton do appear here on the first day of the next court and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants, James Anderson, John Poe, James English and David M. Black, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Alexander Compton, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

Test, G. DENEALE, c. c. February 2

District of Columbia, to wit,

November Term, 1817 Alexandria county, IN CHANCERY. James Fleming, Joseph Mandeville and Samuel B. Larmour, under the firm of James Fleming & Co. Complainants, AGAINST Alexander Compton, James Anderson, John Poe, James English and David M. Black, Defendants.

THE defendant Alexander Compton, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said Alexander Compton is not an inhabitant of this district.—On motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said Alexander Compton do appear here on the first day of the next court and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants, James Anderson, John Poe, James English and David M. Black, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Alexander Compton, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

Test, G. DENEALE, c. c. February 2

District of Columbia, to wit,

November Term, 1817 Alexandria county, IN CHANCERY. James Fleming, Joseph Mandeville and Samuel B. Larmour, under the firm of James Fleming & Co. Complainants, AGAINST Alexander Compton, James Anderson, John Poe, James English and David M. Black, Defendants.

THE defendant Alexander Compton, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said Alexander Compton is not an inhabitant of this district.—On motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said Alexander Compton do appear here on the first day of the next court and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants, James Anderson, John Poe, James English and David M. Black, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Alexander Compton, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

Test, G. DENEALE, c. c. February 2

District of Columbia, to wit,

November Term, 1817 Alexandria county, IN CHANCERY. James Fleming, Joseph Mandeville and Samuel B. Larmour, under the firm of James Fleming & Co. Complainants, AGAINST Alexander Compton, James Anderson, John Poe, James English and David M. Black, Defendants.

THE defendant Alexander Compton, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said Alexander Compton is not an inhabitant of this district.—On motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said Alexander Compton do appear here on the first day of the next court and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants, James Anderson, John Poe, James English and David M. Black, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Alexander Compton, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

Test, G. DENEALE, c. c. February 2

District of Columbia, to wit,

November Term, 1817 Alexandria county, IN CHANCERY. James Fleming, Joseph Mandeville and Samuel B. Larmour, under the firm of James Fleming & Co. Complainants, AGAINST Alexander Compton, James Anderson, John Poe, James English and David M. Black, Defendants.

THE defendant Alexander Compton, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said Alexander Compton is not an inhabitant of this district.—On motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said Alexander Compton do appear here on the first day of the next court and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants, James Anderson, John Poe, James English and David M. Black, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Alexander Compton, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

Test, G. DENEALE, c. c. February 2

District of Columbia, to wit,

November Term, 1817 Alexandria county, IN CHANCERY. William F. Thornton, Complainant, AGAINST James Dickerson, William Conn, James Anderson, James English and David M. Black, Defendants.

THE defendants James Dickerson and William Conn not having entered their appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said James Dickerson and William Conn are not inhabitants of this district.—On motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendants James Dickerson and William Conn do appear here on the first day of the next court and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants James Anderson, James English and David M. Black do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendants James Dickerson and William Conn until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

Test, G. DENEALE, c. c. January 31

District of Columbia, to wit,

November Term, 1817 Alexandria county, IN CHANCERY. Wm. Jones & Comp. Complainants, AGAINST Henry Van West, John Johnston and Triplet & Neale, Defendants.

THE defendant Henry Van West not having entered his appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said defendant Henry Van West is not an inhabitant of this district.—On motion of the complainants by their counsel it is ordered that the said Henry Van West do appear here on the first day of the next court and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants John Johnston and Triplet & Neale do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Henry Van West until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

Test, G. DENEALE, c. c. January 31

District of Columbia, to wit,

November Term, 1817 Alexandria county, IN CHANCERY. Wm. Jones & Comp. Complainants, AGAINST Henry Van West, John Johnston and Triplet & Neale, Defendants.

THE defendant Henry Van West not having entered his appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said defendant Henry Van West is not an inhabitant of this district.—On motion of the complainants by their counsel it is ordered that the said Henry Van West do appear here on the first day of the next court and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants John Johnston and Triplet & Neale do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Henry Van West until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

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Test, G. DENEALE, c. c. January 31

one of these labels, with these words on the sides "Lee's Genuine Windham Bileous Pills;" and on the end of the label the words, "Sanguine Lee, patentee, &c." Thompson, agent, joint proprietor, &c. and should any be offered for sale without said label on them, the purchaser may be apprized that they are counterfeit.

Dr. Thompson's celebrated Eye Water. For the cure of inflamed and sore eyes of almost every description. This valuable preparation comes highly recommended from the most respectable sources.—Price 50 and 25 cents a bottle.

Dr. Rawson's Genuine Elixir Ointment. A certain and safe cure for that disagreeable complaint, as well as other irritations of the skin. Price 37 1/2 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bileous and Stomachic Bitters. For weakly and infirm constitutions. Price 37 1/2 cents a box.

Hinchley's Infallible Remedy for the Piles. A most valuable medicine. Price 50 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste. For whitening and preserving the teeth—it may be used with the greatest safety. Price 50 cents a box.

Specific Drops for the Tooth Ache. Which, in almost every case, gives instant relief in that distressing complaint. Price 37 1/2 cents a bottle.

Coolley's Vegetable Elixir for Coughs, Asthma, Consumptions, &c. A very valuable medicine in those complaints. Price 50 cents a bottle.

For sale, in Alexandria, by Dr. Richard H. Little; in Washington City, by Dr. David Ott; in Georgetown, by Dr. John Ott, Ohio, M. Linthum & Co. and Nathaniel Jewett.

James Kennedy & Son, RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have just received from LEE'S MEDICINE STORE, No. 46, Maiden Lane, New-York, a fresh supply of the following valuable MEDICINES:

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Which have within sixteen years past cured an immense number of persons of both sexes of every age and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever to others of similar title so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution. It contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnancy or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body; but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. The lozenges are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and eruptions, feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safe and mild cathartic that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known. Worms which infest the human body are chiefly of four kinds viz.—The Terebra or large round worm; the Ascarides or small maw-worm; the Cucurbitina or short fat white worm; and lastly, the Tenia or tape-worm, so called from its resemblance to tape. This is often many yards long and is full of joints. It is most hurtful and most difficult to remove.

Among the symptoms attending worms are—disagreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums; itching in the nose, and about the seat; convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech; starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; irregular appetite. Sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious; purging with slimy and fetid stools; vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs and lowness of spirits; slow fever with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough; excessive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, which have been so constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent "the vomiting and purging of children"—a dreadful disorder, which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our citizens. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number who in an advanced stage